

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength.

APR 27 1926

(b) Auxiliary Services.

General Direction of War Armaments
General Medical Direction
General Direction of Administration
General Direction of Engineers
Direction of Remounts

General Direction of War Armaments.

This Direction corresponds to the Ordnance Department in the United States Army. Its chief is a general officer. Service there is by detail. The Direction depends directly on the Minister of War, except for instruction of its troops (on the Inspector General), and preparation for war and programmes of instruction (on the General Staff):

It consists of the following offices, divisions, etc.:

Mobilization Section
Powder and Explosives Works
Purchasing Section
Transportation Section
Arms Factory
Medical Service
Steel Works
General Secretary's Office
1. Sec. Mailing and Filing Office
Archives
Administration
Accountant's Office:
I Sec.: Bookkeeping
II Sec.: Liquidations and Current Accounts
III Sec.: Personnel
IV Sec.: Exploitation
V Sec.: Treasury----Cashier's Office and
Stock Record Account.

1st Department:

Arsenal Workmen
Assistant's Office and Mailing Room
Infantry
Cavalry
Artillery and Engineers
"Sargento Cabral"----Powder Magazine
"Riachuelo" Powder Magazine
"Sargento Bigorria" Powder Magazine
Transportation and Statistics
Storehouses
Experimental Board

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M.A. Buenos Aires

March 27, 1926.

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Subject: Organization and Strength.

(b) Auxiliary Services.General Direction of War Arsenals (cont'd.)

5th and 10th Cos. 3d Bn. 4th Inf.

Sna Department:

Assistant's Office

Armaments

Engineer Material

Electricity

Chemicals

Mechanics

Construction

"Esteban de Luna" Arsenal

Office

Mechanical Workshop

Armory Factory

Cartridge Factory

Artillery Shop

Smelter

Foundry

Saddlery & Harness

Carpenter and Paint Shop

San Lorenzo Arsenal

Secretary's Office

Mailing and Filing Office

Accountant's Office

Technicians

Workshops

Storehouses and Powder Magazine

11th Co. 3rd B. 4th Inf.

José María Rojas Arsenal

(Secretary's Office

Administration

Electric Power Plant

Accountant's Office

Workshops

Storehouse and Powder Magazines

12th Co. 3 Bn. 4th Inf.

Mechanics' School

The General Direction of Arsenals has charge of all that pertains to experiments, production, acquisition, distribution, custody, preparation, conservation and service of war material necessary for the permanent army, its branches, reserve of same, National Guard, Territorial Guard; national and provincial departments which request same, including all the products of the War Arsenals, manufacture of arms, projectiles, munitions, powders, explosives, vehicles, harness, leather, etc. Storehouses for war materials, armaments, powder magazines. Supply, preservation, distribution of War materials for the Army. Subjects relating to recruitment, service and employment of the personnel of officers of the Arsenal Service, Inspections. Accountability;

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Subject: Organization and Strength.

(b) Auxiliary Services.

General Direction of War Arsenals (cont'd)

inventories, care and replacement of war material. Studies for the improvement and perfection of material. Tests and adoption of models.

Procurement, storage, delivery, exportation and transit of arms, munitions, powder and explosives in general which may be introduced into the country by the governments of the provinces, and for their sale and commerce in accordance with Custom House regulations.

Administration and exploitation of military land and buildings occupied by Arsenals and the military establishments for the production of war materials and complementary elements and their relation with commercial and private industries.

The Mechanics' School is under the Director of Arsenals.

The personnel consists of:

58 officers
27 "asimilados"
69 N.C.O.'s and men
15 "equiparados"
350 aspirants ----Mechanics' School

General Medical Direction.

This Direction corresponds to the Medical Department in the United States Army. Its chief is an "asimilado" with the grade of Brigadier General, and is designated as "chief surgeon".

The Direction depends directly on the Minister of War except for instruction of the troops (on the Inspector General) and preparation for war and programmes of instruction (on the General Staff).

It consists of the following offices and divisions:

Secretary's Office
Chief Clerk's Office
Office of the Director
Accountant's Office and Finance
Library and Archives
1st Division:
 Sec.A - Inspection
 Sec.B - Central Medical Storehouse
2nd Division:
 Sec.C - Prophylaxis
 Sec.D - Laboratories
3rd Division:
 Sec.E: Pharmacy
 Sec.F: Organization
Mobilization Section
Board on Medical Examinations

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MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength.

(b) Auxiliary Services.General Medical Direction (cont'd)

The duties of the Medical Department are to have charge of all that pertains to the organization, preparation and functioning of the Medical Service and Pharmacy of the Army, and the other dependancies of the Ministry of War, reporting upon the provisioning of medicines, instruments and all medical and pharmaceuticals in general; medical researches; services in hospitals, pharmacies, etc.

The following are the other designations of the "asimilado" personnel:

Colonels-----	Army surgeons
Lt.Colonels-----	Division surgeons
Majors-----	Brigade Surgeons
	Pharmaceutical Inspector.
Captains-----	Regimental Surgeons
	Dental Surgeons
	Veterinary Inspector
	Army pharmacists
1st Lieuts.-----	Unit surgeons
	Dental surgeon
	Pharmacists, 1st class
Lieutenants-----	Dental surgeons
	Veterinarians
	Pharmacists 2nd class
Sub-Lts.-----	Dental surgeons
	Pharmacists and assistants

The Medical Direction consists of:

6 officers
60 "asimilados"
8 men
43 "equiparados"

In the Medical Department there are 128 surgeons, 13 dentists and 48 pharmacists----all "asimilados".

General Direction of Administration.

This Direction corresponds to the Quartermaster Corps in the United States Army. Its Chief is a general officer. Service therein is by detail. The Direction depends directly on the Minister of War except for the instruction of its troops (on the Inspector General of the Army), and for preparation for war and programs of instruction (on the General Staff).

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Subject: Organization and Strength.(b) Auxiliary Services.General Direction of Administration (cont'd)

It consists of the following offices, division, etc.:

- Secretary's Office
- Mailing and Filing Office
- Office of Director
- Library
- Archives
- General Subjects
- Administration Co.
- 1st Division: "Inspection and Supply"
 - Sec.A: Inspections
 - Sec.B: Supplies
- 2nd Division: Accountant's Office
 - Sec.C: Accountability
 - Sec.D: Control of Railway Accounts
 - Sec.E: Military Tax
- 3rd Division: Finance
 - Sec.F: Stock record account, military stoppages.
 - Sec.G: Payment to the Retired List
- 4th Division: Procurement
 - Sec.H: Purchases and contracts
 - Sec.I: Technical
- 5th Division: Workshops
 - Sec.J: Workshops for Uniforms
- 6th Division: Storehouses
 - Sec.K: Control of Receiving and Delivering
 - Sec.L: Storehouses
- 7th Division: Packing and Transportation
 - Sec.M: Packing
 - Sec.N: Transportation

Mobilization Section

Sub-Administration of the 3, 4, 5th Division

of the Army.

The General Direction of Administration of the Army has charge of the direction of the services of administration of the army and the inspection of same; all that pertains to the estimate, distribution and investment of funds; supplies, rations and equipment, procurement of food, clothing, expendable and non-necessary for service and functioning of the Army; military payments, pensions, retired pay; inspection and routine of expenses; control of accounts; administration and accountability; control of railway accounts and other administrative acts in accordance with the organization of the Ministry of War, Law creating the Quartermaster Districts, Law of Accountability, etc.

Orders covering army administrative service, and of payment. Keeping of inventory and accountability of the war

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Subject: Organization and Strength.(b) Auxiliary Services.General Direction of Administration (cont'd)

appropriation, and the Military Tax Account. Administration and exploitation of manpower corps and property pertaining to the Ministry of War in general with the exception of that which belongs to the General Direction of Armaments.

Administration Board.

The General Director of Administration in his capacity as Quartermaster General of the Army is the President of the Administration Board, created by Law 3305.

The Administration Board consists of three (3) officers and three (3) civilians which decide on the administrative needs of the Argentine Army. All new projects are devised by this Board, and the president of same only gives his vote in case of a tie.

The personnel of this Direction consists of:

34 officers
127 "asimilados"
162 N.C.O.'s and men
69 "equiparados"

There are altogether 235 administrative officers.

General Direction of Engineers.

The General Direction of Engineers depends directly on the Ministry of War except for instruction of its troops (on the Inspector General), and for preparation for war and programme of instruction (on the General Staff). Its duties embrace all that pertains to military constructions for troops service and defense of the country, their inspection and preservation. It consists of the Secretary's Office, Accounting Office and of the following divisions:

Secretary's Office: It consists of mailing office, Chief Clerk's Office, Library, and Archives of the General Direction.

Its functions are the receiving, classification, distribution of matter pertaining to direction, procedure, preparation of papers and their signatures, muster of the personnel and any other subjects of study which may be assigned to it. All personnel not assigned to the Division, will be under the Secretary's Office.

Accounting Office: It has charge of everything that pertains to the receiving and the delivery of funds, keeping the required books.

I. Division-Construction. Has charge of everything relative to the study and construction of new barracks, military buildings and everything concerning military construction under Law 6493 and defense works depending on the Ministry of War.

II. Division, Repairs and Additions. Has charge of all that pertains to the study of repairs, modifications, preservations and addition of barracks and other existing military buildings.

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MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength.(b) Auxiliary Services.General Direction of Engineers (cont'd)

The personnel consists of:

17 officers
 3 "asimilados"
 16 men

Direction of Remounts.

This Direction depends directly on the Minister of War except for instruction of its troops (on the Inspector General) and preparation for war, and programmes of instruction (on the General Staff).

The personnel of the Direction consists of an adjutant; subaltern officer; zootechnical adviser, and an administration (Q.M.) officer.

Sec.A----Remounts: a Lt. Col Chief of the section and the officer personnel.

Sec.B----Veterinary. The veterinary inspector as Chief of Section and the officer personnel.

The Direction of Remounts has charge of:

1. All that pertains to the service of remounts, acquisition, raising, pasturing and rehabilitation of stock; breaking and acclimation of colts; remount stations.
2. Encouragement of horse-breeding.
3. Inspection and control of the stock of the army, of the veterinary service and of the horseshoers' service of the units.
4. To bring carefully, and to date the statistics for better remount service in peace and war; registration of brands and distinguishing marks; study and stock census.
5. Recommending to the Minister of War the appointment and assignment of veterinarians and to provide horseshoers for the service.
6. Procurement and control of sanitary, veterinary material, medicines, etc.

The "General Paz" squadron will depend directly on the Inspector of Remounts. Likewise will depend on him, in that which concerns the remount service only, the Intendants of "General Paz" camp and "Los Andes" camp.

The personnel at present consists of:

9 officers	<u>La Paz Squadron.</u>
3 "asimilados"	
1 man	3 officers
14 equiparados	2 "asimilados"
	117 men

There is a total of 37 veterinarians in the service.

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MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength.

RECORDED: APR 30 1926

(c) War Department.

War Office, Ministry or Department: Organization and functions.

The Office of the Minister of War consists of:
The Secretary's Office,
Aide-de-Camp
Clerk's Office

The Secretary of the Minister of War depends exclusively on the Minister, is in charge of studying and reporting personally to the Minister on special subjects which the latter delegates to him, and has charge of all official and extra-official subjects, and correspondence of this character pertaining to the Ministry, with the exception of private and confidential business of the Minister and the correspondence thereto. The Secretary is in charge of the personnel of the office, with the exception of the aides-de-camp, who depend directly on the Minister of War.

The following depend directly on the Minister of War:

- Secretary's Office of the Ministry
- Inspector General of the Army
- General Staff of the Army
- Five (5) Army Divisions
- General Direction of Personnel
- General Direction of Firing and Gymnastics
- Military Geographic Institution
- Judge Advocate General's Department
- Military College
- School of Fire
- School of Non-commissioned officers
- Schools of the Different Arms
- Supreme Council for Army and Navy
- War Council for Field and Subaltern Officers
- Permanent War Councils for Soldiers

The personnel of the Office of the Minister of War consists of:

3 Lt. Colonels or Majors
8 men

The Secretary's Office of the Ministry of War.

The Secretary's Office of the Ministry of War consists of:

- a) Chief Clerk's Office-----General
- b) I Division-Administration
 - Sec.A - Budget
 - Sec.B - Finance
- c) II Division-----General Subjects

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ARGENTINA ----- MILITARY

Subject-----Constitution and Government.

(c) War Department.The Secretary's Office of the Ministry of War. (Cont'd)

Sec.C- Mailin and Filin Office.

Sec.D- Intendant.

This office depends on its chief, who is a Colonel. It has charge of the preparation of dispatches for the signature of all the General Directions. Decrees of the President and Special Subjects. Orders. Colon. Secret Subjects. Correspondence with other Ministries, provincial and territorial governments. Diplomatic ceremonies. Maritime Military Attaches. General study of questions of administrative order, and preparation of the annual appropriation bill, and subjects relating to Congress. Budget and interpretation of same. Information to the press. Passports. Foreign Military Attaches, Boletin Militar.

The personnel of this office consists of:

14 officers
6 "asimilados"
28 men.

Inspector General of the Army.

1. By a Presidential Decree, Jan.2,1923, the office of the Inspector General of the Army was created. The officer holding this post has the grade of Major General, is appointed by the President, and has the highest position in the Army after the Minister of War.

2. The Inspector General of the Army depends directly and immediately on the Minister of War whom he aids in the important direction, supervision and instruction of the Army, giving advice on all subjects relative to the preparation of same.

3. The Inspector General of the Army exercises his functions respecting orders, instruction and inspection through the intermediary of a Secretary's Office, which depends directly on him; and respecting preparation for war, through the intermediary of the General Staff of the Army, which, exclusively for this, will likewise depend on him.

4. The Divisions of the Army, the Cavalry Brigades, the Military College, the School of N.C.O.'s, the schools of the various arms, the Direction of Aeronautic Service and the Direction of Troops and Services of Communications, will depend on the Inspector General of the Army, in that pertaining to instruction, inspection and preparation for war, and for emergent disciplinary means of that dependency.

5. The General Directions and the Direction of Remount will depend on the Inspector General of the Army, in that pertaining to preparation for war. For this purpose, every proposition of an organic character which may bear on the preparation of the

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ARGENTINA-----MILITARY

Subject: Organization and Structure.

(c) War Department.Inspector General of the Army. (Cont'd)

Army for war will be directed to the Minister of War. These subjects will be transmitted through the General Staff of the Army.

6. The Inspector General of the Army will have the following duties and attributes:

- a. To be Commander-in-Chief of the mobilized Army.
- b. To present to the Minister of War the commanding generals and commanders of units in case of mobilization.
- c. To inspect directly himself, or by chiefs whom he may designate, units, departments and institutions listed in 4 above, making a report on those subjects indicated in 4 above. The inspectors designated will always when possible be of higher grade than those of the corps or unit inspected.
- d. To issue instructions for the training of units, to make clear and interpret the prescriptions of tactical regulations especially referring to combat, seeing that the greatest possible uniformity is had in the instruction of commands and troops.
- e. To direct maneuvers when there is more than a division.
- f. To submit to the Executive tactical regulations and exercises, and all that which relates to preparation for war, and to propose plans of instruction for military institutions that depend on it.
- g. To collaborate in measures of an organic nature which relate to the preparedness of the Army.
- h. To solicit data and the necessary reports on all that pertains to the preparation and instruction of the Army, requesting the authorization of the Minister of War to inspect the Large Departments relative to preparedness of the Army.
- i. To propose measures which may be submitted to the Minister of Marine to assure the cooperation of the Army and the Navy, and especially the aeronautical service of both branches.
- j. To make report to the Minister of War of the instructions and urgent measures taken, and to make an annual report.

7. The disciplinary measures of the Inspector General of the Army are determined by the Regulations of Offenses and their punishment.

8. In case of absence of the Inspector General of the Army, the Chief of the General Staff of the Army will replace him, but only in routine matters.

9. The Secretary's Office of the Inspector General of the Army, the Chief of the General Staff of the Army consists of:

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Subject: Organization and Strength.

(c) War Department.Inspector General of the Army (General)

the number of the Army sections, and has a Colonel or Lieut. Colonel of the General Staff in charge, with the position of Chief of the General Staff of a Division of the Army.

Chief of the Secretary's Office.

This officer has charge of the administration and control of the work of the office and its presentation to the Inspector General of the Army. He executes the work which the latter may order. He directs the personnel.

I. Section (Orders) All that pertains to the officer personnel and to subjects of recruiting. It has charge of the business transactions of the Secretary's Office.

II. Section A. (Various Subjects). It has charge of subjects relative to proposed decrees issued by the President, and standing orders, special studies that may be assigned to it. It has also charge of the examination of military regulations. Drawing up of the annual report.

II. Section B. (Instruction) It has charge of drill regulations and of troop transportation. Basic principles and subjects of instruction. Ministration in troop work and exercise.

Attached to the Secretary's Office there is a lawyer, who has charge of the despatch of subjects of a legal character which permanently or eventually come before the Inspector General of the Army, and will be the adviser on all questions of a legal nature in which he may be required.

The office of the Inspector General consists of:

20 officers
3 "asimilados"
52 men

General Staff of the Army.

The General Staff of the Army is essentially a technical organ having as its mission the studying and projecting to higher authority of the means towards developing the potential power of the nation, the defense of its territory, and the employment of its forces in all possible hypotheses of war.

The General Staff of the Army depends directly on the Minister of War except for preparations for war and programmes of instruction, and during the absence of the Minister, the Chief of Staff replaces him regarding routine matters only.

ARGENTINA-----MILITARY

Subject: Organization and Strength.General Staff of the Army. (Cont'd)

It is composed of:

1st Div: 1st and 2nd Sections
2nd Div: 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Sections and
Section N.
3rd Div: 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sections.
The National Military History Section with three
offices.
Central Section with three offices.
Geographic Section
Personnel

The General Staff of the Army has charge of the study of laws, organization, operations, mobilization, intelligence, Staff trips, maneuvers of more than a division, plans of instruction in military institutions, regulations (relating to subjects named above), national military history and railway transportation.

When the Inspector General so requests, an officer of the General Staff witnesses the inspection of troops.

For the General Staff of the Army, officers are selected after a three years' course in the Superior School of War, and are assigned for a period of probation to the General Staff Service by detail. Yearly a board reports on the eligibility for the corps. War organization is unknown.

All the General Directions, Directions, Institutions, Divisions of the Army, Colleges, Schools, etc., without exception depend directly on the General Staff of the Army for preparation for war and methods of instruction.

A Colonel is Chief of Staff. General Staff officers are assigned to tactical units. They in no way control the supply service.

The personnel consists of:
47 officers
2 "asimilados"
60 N.C.O.'s and men

Service troops with the General Staff consist of:
3 officers
119 men
4 civilians.

DIVISION COMMANDS.

General Staff:
1st Sec. Operations
2nd Sec. Adjutant's Office
3rd Sec. Troops
Escort

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ARGENTINA----MILITARY

Subject: Organization and Strength.

(c) War Department.

DIVISION COMMANDS (Cont'd)

Division Chief of Infantry
 Combatant Troops
 Military Districts

Cavalry Brigades
 Combatant Troops

Division Chief of Artillery
 Combatant Troops

Division Chief of Engineers
 Combatant Troops

Military Buildings and Grounds

General Direction of Personnel.

This Direction corresponds to the Adjutant General's Office of the United States Army. Its Chief is a general officer. Service therein is by detail. The Direction depends directly on the Minister of War except for the instruction of the troops (or the Inspector General) and of preparation for war and programme of instruction (on the General Staff.)

It consists of the following offices, division, etc.:

- Secretary's Office
- Mailing and Filing Office
- Mobilization
- Co. of Bicycle-clerks
- 1st Division: "Officers and Employees of the Army"
 - Sec.A: Officers and "asimilados" of the Permanent Army.
 - Sec.B: Officers and "asimilados" in retirement, Reserve of the Permanent Army, National and Territorial Guards.
 - Sec.C: Civilian Employees.
- 2nd Division: "General Archive of the Army"
 - Sec.D: Personnel
 - Sec.E: General Subjects
 - Sec.F: Military Annals.
- 3rd Division: Soldier Personnel of the Army"
 - Sec.G: Conscription and Recruitment
 - Sec.H: Soldier personnel of the Army of the Line.
 - Sec.I: National and Territorial Guards
 - Sec.J: Dactyloscopy
 - Sec.K: Storehouse
- 4th Division: "Justice"
 - Sec.L: Organization and Jurisdiction
 - Sec.M: Trial and Punishment.

ARGENTINA-----MILITARY

Subject: Organization and Strength.(c) War Department.General Direction of Personnel (Cont'd)General Chaplaincy of the Army.

The General Direction of Personnel has charge of all that pertains to the military personnel "asimilados" (commissioned officers having rank and allegiance, but who do not exercise command) -----at all officers) civilians of the Army and its adjunets in all that relates to the laws and regulations in force pertaining to them; recruitment, military justice; chaplains of the Army; general organization of the Army, and all other subjects pertaining to the personnel of all lower category.

The 2nd Division, Section F, Military Historical Data, consists of the Archives of: laws, decrees, resolutions, dispositions, notes of transmittal, books and other documents which do not refer to military operations, whose material is to be organized, classified and preserved.

The Bicycleist Company of Clerks provides clerks for all the large departments:

The personnel consists of:

48 officers
5 "asimilados"
345 N.C.O's and men
3 civilians

The 9 chaplains of the Army, depend on this Direction.

General Direction of Firing and Gymnastics.

This Direction has no corresponding department in the United States Army. Its chief is a general officer. The Direction depends directly on the Minister of War except for the instruction of its troops (on the Inspector General) and preparation for war and programmes of instruction (on the General Staff)

This Direction consists of the following officers and departments:

Secretary's Office
Office of the Director
Statistics
Archives
Finance
Inspection of Colleges
Target Range Inspection

The General Direction of Firing and Gymnastics exercises supervision over the 118 Firing societies officially recognized and subsidized, inspects the construction of firing ranges, gives instruction in firing, and instruction in gymnastics in the units of the Army.

There is a special corps of instructors of gymnastics and fencing.

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ARGENTINA-----MILITARY

Subject: Organization and Strength.(c) War Department.General Direction of Fencing and Gymnastics (Cont'd)

The personnel consists of:

- 11 officers
- 1 "asimilado"
- 7 men

There are 70 Fencing masters and "asimilados"

Military Geographic Institute (Cont'd)

This Institution depends directly on the Minister of War except inasmuch as instruction of troops is concerned (on the Inspector General) and of preparation for war and programmes of instruction (on the General Staff).

Its chief is a general officer. The Direction consists of the following offices and divisions:

- General Secretary's Office
- Administrative Division
- Geodesy Division
- Topographic Division
- Map Making Division
- Printing Office

Its duties are to make geodetic and topographical surveys for the purpose of making maps of Argentina not only for the needs of the Army, but for the country in general.

The personnel of this Institution consists of:

- 20 officers
- 18 non-commissioned officers
- 3 "asimilados"
- 3 "equiparados"
- 5 civilians
- 276 men

Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army and Navy.

The "Auditoría General de Guerra y Marina" corresponds to the Judge Advocate General's Department in the United States. This department depends directly on the Minister of War. Its chief is an "asimilado" with the rank of brigadier general. It consists of the following offices and divisions:

- 1st Division
 - Sec.A: Secretary's Office
 - Special Subjects, etc.
 - Sec.B: Laws, Regulations, etc.
- 2nd Division
 - Sec.A: Investigation and jurisdiction
 - Sec.B: Trial and Punishments.

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ARGENTINA-----MILITARY

Subject: Organization and Strength.

(c) War Department.

The duties of the Judge Advocate General's Department are:

1. To give legal advice to the Ministers of War and of Marine in that pertaining to the execution of the organic and administrative laws of the Army and Navy.
2. To give legal advice to the Ministers of War and of Marine in appeals for revision.
3. To render opinions on indictments brought up in the Army and Navy and to see that they comply with legal existing resolutions.
4. To render opinions in proceedings brought up in the Army and Navy, and in which the Minister or the President of the Nation makes the decision in order that the legal resolutions in force are complied with, advising for this purpose their correction, amplification, imposition of disciplinary punishments or preparation of charges.
5. To make pertinent suggestions to Regional Judge-Advocates so as to establish a uniform procedure in all the regions.

The personnel consists of:

5 officers
3 "asimilados"
6 men

There is a total of 15 judge-advocates in this department.

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ARGENTINA-----MILITARY

Subject: Organization and Strength, Basic Units.(a) Combatant Arms.

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Infantry Rifle Company

1 Captain
1 First Lieutenant
1 Sub-Lieutenant
1 First Sergeant
3 Sergeants
4 Corporals (1st class)
4 Corporals
3 Musicians
80 Privates (conscripts)
97 Total

Transportation.

2 horses (mounts)
3 pack mules ammunition

Arms

Rifles and bayonets
Automatic rifles
Pistols

Infantry Machine Gun Company.

1 Captain
1 First Lieutenant
1 Lieutenant
1 First Sergeant
2 Sergeants
3 Corporals (1st class)
2 Musicians 3 Corporals
60 Privates (conscripts)
74 Total

Transportation

6 Pack mules (gun)
6 Pack mules (ammunition)
4 horses (mounts)

Arms.

6 Machine guns
Pistols

Infantry Battalion.

1 Major
1 Lieutenant
1 Corporal
5 Privates (conscripts)
3 Rifle companies

304 Total

ARGENTINA-----MILITARY

Subject: Organization and Strength, Basic Units.

(a) Combatant Arms.

Infantry Battalion (Cont'd)

Transportation.

1 Ration wagon { 3 mule }
1 Baggage wagon { 3 mule }
4 horses (mounts)

Communications Section (Inf. Regt.)

1 First Lieutenant or Lieutenant
1 Sergeant
3 Corporals (1st class)
28 Privates (Conscripts)

Transportation.

2 horses (mounts)
1 cart for telephone equipment (4 horse)

Accompanying Battery (Infantry)

Assigned to 3rd, 6th, 9th, 15th and 19th Regts. only

1 Captain
1 First Lieutenant or lieutenant
1 Sub-lieutenant
1 Veterinarian
1 First Sergeant
2 Sergeants
2 Corporals (1st class)
2 Corporals
1 Musician
80 Privates conscripts
1 Mechanic
1 Blacksmith } Civilians
1 Saddler }

95 Total

Transportation

30 horses (mounts)
4.75 mm. canon L 30 model 1909 (6 horse draft)
4 caissons (6 horse draft)
1 Forage wagon }
1 Battery wagon }
1 Equipment wagon } 4 horse draft
1 Ration wagon }

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MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength, Basic Units.

Infantry Regiment.

- 1 Lieutenant Colonel
- 1 First Lieutenant
- 1 Quartermaster Officer (Sublieutenant to Captain)
- 1 Surgeon Captain
- 1 Fencing Teacher
- 1 Sergeant Major
- 2 Corporals
- 21 Privates (conscripts)
- 1 Bandmaster
- 32 Musicians
- 1 Quartermaster soldier
- 1 Storekeeper
- 2 Mechanics } Civilians
- 1 Tailor }
- 1 Shoemaker }
- 2 Cooks }
- 2 Infantry Battalions
- 1 Machine Gun Company
- 1 Communications Section

582 Total

Transportation.

- 6 horses, mounts
- 1 Sanitary cart
- 1 Ambulance
- 1 Water wagon
- 1 Ration wagon

} 2 or 3 mule

There are 20 Infantry Regiments in the Army numbered consecutively. The 8th and 10th are mounted regiments. Five regiments have an accompanying battery assigned to them.

Cavalry Squadron

- 1 Captain
- 1 First Lieutenant or Lieutenant
- 1 Sub-lieutenant
- 1 First Sergeant
- 4 Sergeants
- 4 Corporals (1st class)
- 4 Corporals
- 2 Trumpeters
- 80 Privates (conscripts)

98 Total

Transportation

- 104 horses (mounts)
- 1 ration cart 3 horse
- 2 ammunition pack mules

From: M.A. Buenos Aires

Report # 3606

March 29, 1926.

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MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength, Basic Units.

Cavalry Squadron, Machine Gun.

(Assigned to 3rd, 8th and 4th Regiments.)

1 Captain
1 Lieutenant
1 Sub-lieutenant
1 First Sergeant
2 Sergeants
2 Corporals (1st class)
1 Corporal
1 Trumpeter
55 Privates (conscripts)
65 Total

Transportation.

22 horses (mounts)
1 ration cart --(3 horse)
2 munition carts
4 machine gun carts

Cavalry Regiment. x

1 Lieutenant Colonel
1 Major
1 First Lieutenant
1 Surgeon (Captain)
1 Quartermaster Officer (Sub-lieutenant to Captain)
1 Veterinarian (Sub-lieutenant or lieutenant)
1 Fencing Teacher
1 Sergeant Major
1 Sergeant
2 Musicians
1 Quartermaster Soldier
10 Privates (conscripts)
1 Storekeeper
1 Nurse (male)
2 mechanics)
2 blacksmiths)
1 saddler) Civilians
1 tailor)
1 shoemaker)
2 cooks)
3 or 4 squadrons
327 or 425 men Total

Transportation.

45 horses mounts (20 for polo)
1 Sanitary cart)
1 Ambulance)
1 Baggage cart) 2 or 3 mule
1 Ration cart (

From: M.A.Buenos Aires Report #3606

March 29, 1926.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength, Basic Units.

Artillery Battery 75 mm. or 105 mm.

1 Captain
1 First Lieutenant
1 Lieutenant
1 Sub-Lieutenant
1 First Sergeant
4 Sergeants
3 Corporals (1st class)
3 Corporals
2 Trumpeters
85 Privates (conscripts)

102 Total

4 canon 75 mm. or 105 mm. } 6 horse draft
6 caissons
1 Observation wagon)
1 Battery wagon ; 4 horse draft
1 Baggage wagon
1 Ration wagon

Artillery Group

1 Major
1 Lieutenant
1 Sergeant
1 Corporal
15 Privates (conscripts)
1 Saddler
2 Batteries 75 mm.

226 Total

15 mounts
1 observation wagon } 6 horse draft
1 Forage

Artillery Regiment.

1 Lieut. Colonel
1 First Lieutenant
1 Surgeon, Captain
1 Quartermaster (sub.lieut.to Capt.)
1 Veterinarian (sub-lieutenant or lieutenant)
1 Fencing Master
1 Pharmacist
1 Quartermaster soldier
1 Storekeeper
1 Nurse (male)
1 Sergeant major

From: M.A.Buenos Aires Report #3606

March 29, 1926.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength, Basic Units.

x

Artillery Regiment (Cont'd)

1 Sergeant
 7 Privates conscripts
 2 Musicians
 2 Mechanics)
 3 Blacksmiths)
 1 Armorer } Civilians
 1 Tailor }
 1 Shoemaker }
 2 Cooks
 2 Groups
 1 Battery 105 mm.

584 Total

Transportation.

34 mounts (20 for polo)
 1 sanitary cart }
 1 Ambulance } 2 or 3 mule
 1 Baggage wagon }

x There are 5 Regiments of Artillery in the Army and 5 Independent Groups not including the accompanying batteries to Infantry.

Engineer Company

1 Captain
 1 First Lieutenant or Lieutenant
 1 Sub-lieutenant
 1 First Sergeant
 4 Sergeants
 6 Corporals (1st class)
 4 Corporals
 2 Musicians
 100 Privates (conscripts)

120 Total

Transportation.

6 horses (mounts)
 2 Blacksmith wagons (one 4 horse one 6 mule)
 1 Baggage wagon } 4 horse
 1 Ration wagon }

Bridge Train.

1 First Lieutenant or Lieutenant
 1 Sub-lieutenant
 2 Sergeants
 2 Corporals (1st class)
 2 Corporals
 70 Privates (conscripts)

78 Total

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March 29, 1926.

ARGENTINA-----MILITARY

Subject: Organization and Strength (Basic Units)Transportation.

9 horses mounts
 22 wagons for bridge material } 6 horse draft
 1 wagon for launch
 1 workshop and pile driving wagon)

Engineers' Section.

1 First Lieutenant
 1 Sergeant
 2 Corporals (1st class)
 1 Corporal
 1 Musician
 40 Privates (conscripts)

46 Total

Transportation.

17 mounts (horses)
 6 Pontoon wagons (6 horse)
 1 Ration wagon (4 horse)
 9 Pack horses

Engineer Battalion

1 Lieutenant Colonel or Major
 1 First Lieutenant
 1 Surgeon (1st Lieutenant)
 1 Quartermaster Officer (Sub-lieutenant to captain)
 1 Veterinarian (Sub-lieutenant)
 1 Fencing Teacher
 1 Storekeeper
 1 Nurse male
 1 Sergeant
 1 Corporal
 1 Musician
 23 Privates (conscripts)
 1 Mechanic
 1 Armorer
 1 Blacksmith
 1 Saddler
 1 Shoemaker
 2 Cooks
 1 Carpenter
 2 companies
 1 Bridge train

Civilians

390 Total

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6100

ARGENTINA-----MILITARY

Subject: Organization and Strength (Basic Units)

Transportation.

14 horses mounts	
1 Sanitary wagon	} 4 mule or 4 horse
1 Ambulance	
1 Ration wagon	

There are 5 battalions of engineers, ~~for~~ 4 Divisions and 3 Sections for Cavalry Brigades.

Air Service.

Aeronautical Company.

1 First Lieutenant	
1 Lieutenant	
5 First Sergeants	
2 Sergeants	
1 Corporal	{ 1st class}
95 Privates	{ conscripts}
50 Privates	{ volunteers}

155

Observation Group No.1

1 Lieutenant Colonel
1 Major
4 Captains
11 First Lieutenants
8 Lieutenants
3 Sub-lieutenants
1 Surgeon (1st Lieut. to Captain)
1 Quartermaster Officer (Sub-lieutenant to Captain)
13 First Sergeants
8 Sergeants
6 Corporals (1st class)
8 Corporals
213 Privates (conscripts)
2 Buglers
1 Quartermaster's Assistant (enlisted)
1 Storekeeper
1 Nurse (male)

383 Total

33 aeroplanes
6 Light trucks
11 Heavy trucks
2 Automobiles

From: M.A.Buenos Aires Report #3606

March 29, 1926.

ARGENTINA-----MILITARY

Subject: Organization and Strength.Air Service (Cont'd)Observation Group No.3

1 Major
 2 Captains
 5 First Lieutenants
 5 Lieutenants
 1 Sub-lieutenant
 1 Surgeon (1st Lieut. or Captain)
 1 Q.M. Officer (Sub-lieut. to Captain)
 8 First Sergeants
 6 Sergeants
 3 Corporals (1st class)
 5 Corporals
 150 Privates (conscripts)
 2 Buglers
 1 Q.M. Assistant (Enlisted)
 1 Storekeeper
 1 Nurse (male)

193 Total

9 Mounts
 1 Ambulance
 10 Aeroplanes
 2 Light Trucks
 4 Heavy trucks
 3 automobiles
 1 Sulky

The 8th and 10th Infantry Regiments are mounted ones with the same organization as the dismounted Infantry Regiments except that they have no machine gun companies.

The 16th and 20th Infantry Regiments called Cazadores de Los Andes have practically the same organization as the Regular Infantry Regiments except that each company unit contains about 6 men less.

There are small variations in the organization of some units in different divisions, but as a whole the above tables are correct with very few exceptions.

Contemplated number of basic units on mobilization for each combat arm.

The mobilization strength of the basic units of the Argentine Army is published in secret orders, and is not known definitely, but it is probable that regiments of the permanent army would be expanded as follows:

From: M.A.Buenos Aires

Report #3606

March 29, 1926.

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MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength

Infantry (Cont'd)

Battalion ----- 3 rifle companies and 1 machine gun company
of about 250 men each.

Regiment ----- 3 battalions
1 Communications company
About 100 men
1 Accompanying Battery
About 200 men

Cavalry

Regiment----- 4 Squadrons of about 150 men each

Artillery

Group----- 3 Batteries of about 200 men
Regiment ----- 2 Groups

Engineers

Battalion----- 4 companies of about 200 men
1 Bridge Train

The units of the reserve of the Permanent Army, the National Guard and Territorial Guard when mobilized would have a similar organization to that of the Permanent Army. In time of peace the Reserve National Guard and Territorial Guard are unorganized and would only be mobilized in case of war or great emergency.

Argentina originally derived its theory of organization and combat from the German Army, but since the World War has not adhered to any particular foreign policy but still the German influence prevails in the Army organization more than the influence of any other foreign country both in its organization and training.

From: *Paul Mendenhall*
.....
M.A. Buenos Aires

Report #3606

March 29, 1926.

MILITARY -----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength.

APR 30 1926

(d) Larger Units.

The larger units of the Argentine Army consist of 5 Divisions and 3 Cavalry Brigades. Their composition is as follows:

1st Division

Headquarters, Staff and Escort
Infantry Command
Headquarters, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Regiments
1st Cavalry Regiment
1st Artillery Regiment
1st Engineers Battalion
Park and Trains
5 Military Districts
Target Ranges

2nd Division.

Headquarters, Staff and Escort
Infantry Command
Headquarters, 5th, 6th and 7th Regiments
2nd Artillery Regiment
2nd Engineer Battalion
Park and Trains
18 Military Districts
8th Regiment Infantry, Mounted
Division Hospital
Target Ranges

3rd Division

Headquarters, Staff and Escort
Infantry Command
Headquarters 9th, 11th and 12th Regiments
9th Cavalry Regiment
3rd Artillery Regiment
3rd Engineer Battalion
Park and Trains
15 Military Districts
Quartermaster Depot at Paraná
Division Hospital
Target Ranges

4th Division

Headquarters, Staff and Escort
Infantry Command

From: M.A. Buenos Aires

Report #3609

April 7, 1926.

MILITARY ----- ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength.(d) Larger Units (Cont'd)4th Division (Con'td)

Headquarters 13th, 14th and 15th Regiments
4th Artillery Regiment
4th Engineer Battalion
 Park and Trains
12 Military Districts
 Mountain Troops (Cuyo)
Headquarters, 16th Infantry, 1 Group of Artillery
 Section of Guides.
Quartermaster Depot at Córdoba
Division Hospital
Target Ranges

5th Division

Headquarters Staff and Escort
Infantry Command
 Headquarters 17th, 18th and 19th Regiments
5th Cavalry Regiment
5th Artillery Regiment
5th Engineer Battalion
 Park and Trains
12 Military Districts
 Mountain Troops (Norte)
 Headquarters 20th Infantry, 1 Group of
 Artillery, Section of Guides
Quartermaster Depot at Tucuman
Division Hospital
Target Ranges

2nd Cavalry Brigade

Headquarters, Staff and Escort
8th Cavalry (4 Squadrons)
10th Cavalry (3 Squadrons)
2nd Machine Gun Squadron
2nd Horse Artillery (Group)
2nd Section Engineers

3rd Cavalry Brigade

Headquarters Staff and Escort
3rd Cavalry (3 Squadrons)
6th Cavalry (3 Squadrons)
11th Cavalry (3 Squadrons)
3rd Machine Gun Squadron
3rd Horse Artillery (Group)
3rd Section Engineers

From: M.A. Buenos Aires Report # 3609

April 7, 1926.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength.

(d) Larger Units (Cont'd)

4th Cavalry Brigade.

Headquarters Staff and Escort
 4th Cavalry (4 squadrons)
 7th Cavalry (3 Squadrons)
 12th Cavalry (3 Squadrons)
 4th Machine Gun Squadrons
 4th Horse Artillery (Group)
 4th Section Engineers

In time of war units in Divisions would be expanded to their war organization and Divisions would probably consist of the following:

Division-----War Organization.

Headquarters Staff and Escort
 Infantry Command
 Headquarters
 3 Regiments
 Artillery Command
 Headquarters
 2 Regiments 75 mm.
 1 Group 105 mm.
 1 Group Anti-aircraft guns
 One Regiment Cavalry
 One Observation Squadron (8 planes)
 One Battalion Signal Corps Troops
 One Battalion Engineers
 Two Field Hospitals and one Ambulance Company
 One Company Military Police
 One Remount Detachment
 Trains
 Sanitary Train) Animal Transportation
 Ammunition Train:
 Supply Train)

Approximate Total Strength 16,000 officers and men and 8,000 animals.

NOTE: The above estimate is based upon the 1935 Army Manoeuvres, model war strength Division.

Cavalry Brigade War Organization.

Headquarters Staff and Escort
 3 Cavalry Regiments 4 squadrons each.

From: M.A.Buenos Aires Report #3609

April 7, 1926.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength.

Cavalry Brigade War Organization (Cont'd)

1 Machine Gun Squadron
1 Regiment Horse Artillery
1 Company Engineers
Trains

Approximate Total Strength 3,600 officers and men and 4500 animals.

The professional attainments of the command and staff of larger units theoretically are fairly good. They are all educated at Service Schools in command and staff work, but have only had a very limited experience in the actual leadership of their units. Many have been educated in service schools in Europe. The 1925 army manoeuvres were practically the only actual experience in leadership that Division Command and staff have had in the field for many years, and the command and staff work at that time was very creditable. The command and staff of the Argentine Army should prove competent in the leadership of larger units in war on account of the high order of their personnel. It is probably the best in South America with the possible exception of Chile.

Argentina has had so few foreign wars none of which are of recent date that precedents of command and staff work could hardly serve as examples of what could be expected of them today.

Revised
From: M.A. Buenos Aires

Report #3609

April 7, 1926.

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STAFF
MIL. INTE. DIV.
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IN THE ARMY

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength.

JUN 15 1928

Armed or Semi-Armed Forces considered immediately available for mobilization under Federal authority in event of war.

COMPONENTS	: Total Actual:	Total	: Mobilization or
	:	: Authorized	: War Strength De-
	:	:	: duced.
	:	:	: Trained:Untrained
(a) Army of the Line			
Permanent Army	: 32,908	: 32,908	: 32,908 :
Reserve	: (Unorganized)		175,000 : x350,000
(b) National Guard	: (Unorganized)		x :100,000 : x200,000
(c) Territorial Guard	: (Unorganized)		:x : 20,000 : 40,000
(d) Police	: 20,000	: 20,000	: 20,000 :

x Estimates

The only component of the Argentine Army which is actually armed is the Permanent Army, the other components are unarmed and unorganized and the strength is estimated, except the provincial, territorial and municipal police of Buenos Aires.

There has been little attempt on the part of the Argentine Government to keep up the training of the Reserve and the National or Territorial Guard, and consequently the training of the men in these organizations who have served their term in the Permanent Army deteriorates rapidly as time goes on.

In time of mobilization it is probable that the organizations formed from the Reserve and National and Territorial Guard would have to undergo considerable training before they would be available for field service.

The police from the City of Buenos Aires, the provinces and territories would probably be of but little value in time of war as combat organizations.

About one third of the available man power who reach 20 years of age are taken into the Army each year, the remainder receive no military training during their career.

From:..... Report #3638

May 7, 1926.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength.Resumé of Federal Powers.

Law No.4707 of 1705 (General Enrollment) gives the Federal Power the control over the various components of the Army in peace and war. This law provides for an army consisting of:

First Line: Army of the Line
(a) Permanent Army
(b) Reserve of the Army of the Line

Second Line: National Guard

Third Line: Territorial Guard

General Provisions

Every citizen, native or naturalized when he becomes 18 years of age is obliged to enroll. The enrollment will be made in one of the Military Districts, of which there are 61, and in the civil registry office of the Republic which corresponds to his domicile, and will be considered as enrollment offices.

Argentine citizens resident in foreign countries will be enrolled in the consulates which for this purpose will be considered as enrollment offices.

The respective districts will make the enrollment of citizens confined or serving punishments, who might be in jails, penitentiaries and prisons.

The enrollment will be made within three months after arriving at the age of eighteen.

The enrollment will be under the charge of the military authorities on whom will depend the civil registry offices. The enrollment "cedula" with the complete folders without amendments or erasures, constitutes a personnel identification document and should be produced when necessary; it will contain the finger prints, also the photograph.

The municipal authorities of the Federal Capital, of the provinces and territories, and the justices of peace in their respective jurisdictions, where there are such authorities, will make known in January of each year, to their respective commanders that the male citizens who may arrive at 18 years of age should enroll, in what offices, and the penalty incurred for not so doing.

The registries will remain open the entire year for the enrollment of new citizens, or those who were not able to do so before, without incurring penalties.

Parents, guardians or administrators are obliged to take notice of the enrollment of their minor sons, wards or dependants who are incapable.

In January of each year the chiefs of the civil registry of the Republic will transmit directly to the chiefs of the

From: M.A.....

M.A.Buenos Aires

Report #3628

May 7, 1926

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength.

respective military districts the list of the males who in the year arrive at 18 years of age, and monthly, that of the Argentine males, native or naturalized, of whatever age, who die after 18 years of age.

The Federal Judge will communicate directly to the corresponding military districts concerning the citizenship papers that they granted, and shall notify those naturalized of the obligation of enrolling within three months following their naturalization.

Citizens who do not comply with the requirements of enrollment are considered as transgressors, and will be incorporated in the regular army for one year besides the ordinary term, provided they are between 18 and 45, and fit for military service.

Men of 45 years of age, and those of 18, unfit for all service or auxiliary service will pay a tax of 100 pesos.

Naturalized citizens free to serve for 10 years, counting from the day that they are naturalized, will lose their citizenship, and cannot renew it, if they refuse to serve.

According to the Constitution of the Nation, the exclusive power to recruit troops pertains to the House of Deputies.

Enrollment.

Military service is accomplished by classes. These classes are formed by the citizens born between the first of January to the 31st of December of each year.

Service in each class is computed from January first of the year, when the citizen attains his 20th birthday, and lasts 25 years, so that it terminates on the 31st of December of the year that he becomes 45 years of age.

Citizens who no longer belong to the Army of the Line, as they have become 30 years of age, shall enter the National Guard in their respective provinces and territories.

The citizens who no longer belong to the National Guard as they have become 40 years of age, will enter the Territorial Guard until December 31st of the year when they become 45 years of age.

Every citizen, on enrollment, is obliged to present legal documents proving his age, otherwise it will be fixed arbitrarily by the authorities in charge of the enrollment.

Reserve of the Army of the Line.

Once their time of service in the units of the permanent Army is finished, the conscripts and volunteers shall enter its reserve; one portion shall be assigned to the companies, squadrons and batteries of those units until regimentary war strength is reached, and the rest shall be assigned to the other mobilization units, which, with the permanent ones shall constitute the total of the Army of the Line in accordance with the regulations issued on this matter by the Executive Power.

From: *R. W. Dusenberry* Report # 3628
M.A. Buenos Aires

May 7, 1926.

Subject: Organization and Strength.

Reserve of the Army of the Line (Cont'd)

The citizens who comprise the Reserve of the Permanent Army are obliged to join their respective regiments in case of mobilization of their class, ordered by decree of the Executive Power, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

It is also their duty during their time of service in the Reserve to accomplish the periods of exercises or maneuvers, with a maximum duration of one month per period, when called up by the Executive Power.

Citizens in the Reserve are obliged to attend the Firing Ranges in the manner and according to the conditions established by the Executive Power in his regulations on the present law.

In addition to the periods of instruction already mentioned, the Executive Power is empowered to convocate these reserves for two periods of instruction of a maximum duration of 15 days each: all field officers, officers and non-commissioned officers of the Reserve, in those years when, in the region to which they pertain, the reserves are not called up for instruction.

When called up for service the citizens belonging to the Reserve shall enjoy all prerogatives and be subject to all the obligations inherent to members of the permanent army in accord with the regulations and laws in force, i.e.:

- 1° In case of mobilization, from the day of being called for active service, until date of discharge.
- 2° When called for maneuvers, exercises or reviews, from day of report for duty until discharge, when wearing uniform.

National Guard.

The National Guard is composed of the following:

- 1° The officers of the National Guard
- 2° Non-commissioned officers
- 3° The citizens belonging to the ten classes from 30 to 40 years of age.

The forces constituting the National Guard shall have a tactical organization similar to that of the Army of the Line, but each provincial Government and the National Government in the Federal Capital and the national territories, shall take charge of everything concerning instruction and organization, which shall be accomplished as regulated by the National Executive Power.

The officers of the National Guard shall be appointed by the Provincial Governments in the provinces, and by the National Executive Power in the Federal Capital and National Territories.

The officers and noncommissioned officers of the Reserve of the Permanent Army shall enter the National Guard with their rank, when because of their age they leave the permanent army. They cannot be obliged to serve in the National Guard with an inferior rank to that held in the reserve, except when lost

From:..... Report # 3628

May 7, 1926.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Organization and Strength.National Guard (Cont'd)

through dismissal in accordance with the Provisions of the Military Penal Code; but if they should refuse to serve in the National Guard in their rank they shall serve as privates.

The officers who are retired from the Permanent Army, and who are still physically fit for service are authorized to accept posts in their rank, or a higher one in the National Guard, without this giving them the right to further emoluments from the nation in addition to the pension they enjoy, nor does it except them from the obligations of their retirement inasmuch as they belong to the reserve section of "cadres" as outlined in Title II of the present law.

Citizens in the National Guard are required to accomplish four periods of instruction with a maximum duration of 15 days each one, during the time that they are members of the National Guard, in the manner provided for by the Executive Power.

For the purposes of their instruction, the National Government shall lend its assistance to the provincial governments.

The provincial governments shall appoint an inspector general of militia to take charge of the immediate supervision of the instruction of the national and territorial guards. The duty of this official shall be to make reports to the Ministry of War on the result of the enrollment, organization of units, appointment of officers, state of and results obtained by instruction, etc.

The National Executive Power decides on methods for provision of armament, equipment and upkeep of the National Guard when it is called up for instruction.

Territorial Guard.

The Territorial Guard is composed of:

- 1° The officers of the Territorial Guard appointed by the Provincial Governments in each province, and the Executive Power in the capital of the Republic and National Territories.
- 2° Officers and noncommissioned officers from the National Guard, (who enter the Territorial Guard with the same rank as in the National Guard), and if their number is insufficient, the total required shall be made up with citizens satisfying the conditions required by the Executive Power in the capital of the Republic and the National Territories.
- 3° Citizens pertaining to the five classes from 40 to forty-five years of age.

From: Ruby [Signature] Report #3628

M.A. Buenos Aires

May 7, 1926.

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G-3 Report

WAR 16160142

TERITORIAL COMMANDS----COMPOSITION AND STRENGTH
IN PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT.

FIRST DIVISIONAL AREA

Commander Brig. Gen. and Col. Juanes Since Sept. 14/26.

Headquarters, Buenos Aires.

JUN 15 1926

Components and Branches	No. of	Total	Machine Guns	Artillery Guns	Airplanes	Total Animals
Organization:	Infantry					
	Cavalry					
	Artillery					
	Engineers					
	Auxiliary					

Regular Infantry (Regt.)	3	1847	18	4	--	380
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Mounted Inf. (Regt.)	-	--	--	--	--	--
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Cavalry (Regt.)	1	528	--	--	--	635
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Artillery (Regt.)	1	610	--	20	--	686
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Artillery (Group)	-	-	--	--	--	--
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Engineers (Bn.)	1	375	--	--	--	252
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Engineers (Separate Section.)	-	--	--	--	--	--
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Machine Gun (Squadron)	-	-	-	-	-	-
------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---

Aviation (Squadron)	1	283	-	-	32	--
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Auxiliary Units		137	-	-	--	66
-----------------	--	-----	---	---	----	----

Reserve of the Army			Unorganized
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National Guard		Unorganized
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Territorial Guard		Unorganized
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Total	7	3810	18	34	32	1999
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From: *Rivera*
M.A.Bs. Aires

Report #3636

May 17, 1926.

Headquarters: Camp 10 Mayo Commander: Brig. General Amílcar J. Varmaño since Jan.9/38.

Reserve of Army	Unorganized										
National Guard	Unorganized										
Territorial Guard	Unorganized										
Total	11	:	4714	:	32	:	32	:	--	:	3330

May 17, 1926.

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G-2 Report

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TERRITORIAL COMMAND--COMPOSITION AND STRENGTH
IN PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT.

3RD DIVISIONAL AREA.

Headquarters : Bahia : Commanded: Brig. Gen. Alfredo Corrocha
Report of May 1, 1938.

Component	and	No. of	Total	Machine	Artillery	Aeropl	Total
Personnel		Organiz	Offic	Guns	Guns	planes	Animals
		ation	and				
			Gen				

Regular Infantry (Regt.)	3	1801	18	4	-	360
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Mounted Infantry (Regt.)	1	464	-	-	-	538
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Cavalry (Regt.)	4	1411	-	-	-	1756
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Artillery (Regt.)	1	586	-	20	-	686
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Artillery (Group)	1	354	-	8	-	356
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Engineers (Bn.)	1	435	-	-	-	253
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Engineers (Separate Section)	1	46	-	-	-	71
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Machine Gun (Squadron)	1	65	4	-	-	69
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Aviation (Squadron)	1	193	-	-	10	9
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Auxiliary Units		316	-	-	-	109
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Reserve of the Army		Unorganized.
---------------------	--	--------------

National Guard		Unorganized.
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Territorial Guard		Unorganized.
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Total	14	5571	22	32	10	4207
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From: *Revista de la Armada* Report #3636
M.A. Buenos Aires

May 17, 1938.

G-2 Report

6180-a

TERRITORIAL COMMANDS -- COMPOSITION AND STRENGTH
 IN PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT.

4TH DIVISIONAL AREA.

Headquarters: Cáracra. Commander: Brig. General Francisco Medina
Appointed May 4, 1936.

Components and Branches	No. of Companies	Total Officers and Men	Machine Guns	Artillery Guns	Aero-planes	Total Animals
Regular Infantry (Regt.)	1	5363	34	4	-	467
Mounted Infantry (Regt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cavalry (Regt.)	3	1083	-	-	-	1341
Artillery (Regt.)	1	561	-	20	-	676
Artillery (Group)	2	540	1	20	-	719
Engineers (Bn.)	1	289	-	-	-	183
Engineers (Separate Section)	1	46	-	-	-	49
Machine Gun (Squadron)	1	65	4	-	-	69
Aviation (Squadron)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auxiliary Units	-	255	-	-	-	108
Reserve of Army						Unorganized
National Guard						Unorganized
Territorial Guard						Unorganized
Total	13	5334	28	44	-	3613

From: *Sur Divisional Army*

Report #3636

May 17, 1936.

Territorial Commands--- Composition and
Strength in Personnel and Equipment.

5TH Divisional Area.

Headquarters: Tucuman. Commander Brig. Gen. Juan E. Vacarezza
Appointed: February 10, 1935.

Components and: No. of: Total : Machine: Artillery: Aero- : Total
Branches : Or- : Officers: Guns : Guns : planes : Animals
: gani-: and
: sa- : Men :
: tions:

Regular Infan- : 4 : 2383 : 34 : 4 : -- : 437
try (Regt.) : : : : : : : -

Mounted Infan- : - : - : - : - : - : -
try (Regt.) : : : : : : : -

Cavalry Regt. : 1 : 427 : - : - : - : 532

Artillery Regt.: 1 : 583 : - : 20 : - : 676

Artillery Group: 1 : 300 : - : 12 : - : 386

Engineers Bn. : 1 : 289 : - : - : - : 173

Engineers
(Separate Sec- : - : - : - : - : -
tion)

Machine Gun
(Squadron) : - : - : - : - : -

Aviation
(Squadron) : - : - : - : - : -

Auxiliary Units: - : 231 : - : - : - : 108

Reserve of Army: Unorganized

National Guard : Unorganized

Territorial
Guard : Unorganized

Total : 8 : 4203 : 24 : 36 : : 2332

From: *Gen. Juan E. Vacarezza*
M.A. Buenos Aires Report #3636

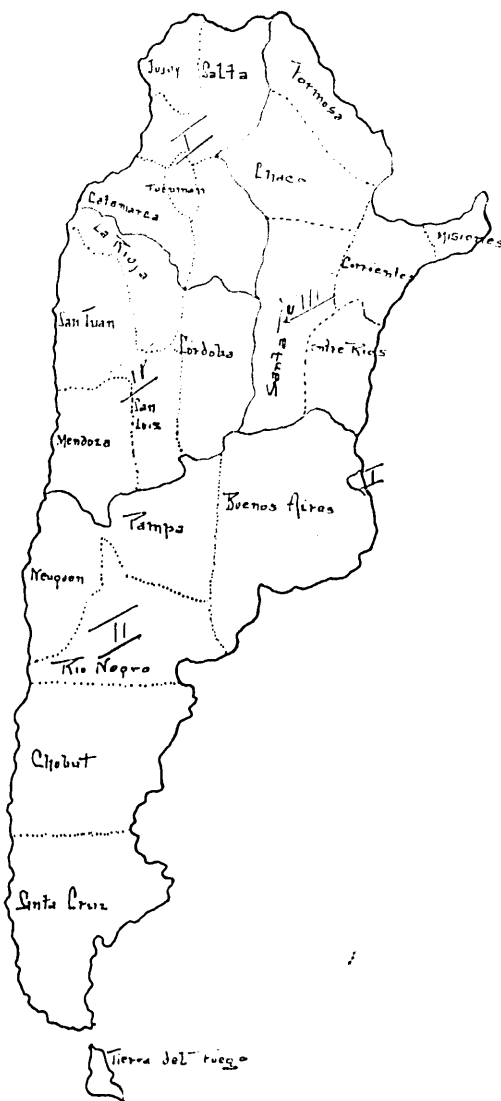
May 17, 1936.

SECRET

2 Report

6180-a

MILITARY-----Argentina
Subject: Territorial Commands.



From: *R. W. D. ...* Report #3636
M.A. Buenos Aires

May 17, 1936.

G-3 Report

100-123
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1936
100-4
S. H. A. B. M. W.

ARMY:-----Military

Subject: Organization and Strength.

- (e) Summation of Combat Power of Active Army in Personnel, Armament and Transport.

There is attached hereto a table showing Active Army, Strength in Personnel and basic equipment of Primary Elements.

From: *R. W. Dunning*
M.A. Buenos Aires

Report #3637

May 17, 1936.

6-2 1013

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1000-1103

(Copy to: ...)

Army of ...

	: Strength :
	: Total :
	: ... :
(a) ...	: 10,000 :	10,000 :	100,000
...	: 10,000 :	----- :	110,000
(b) ...	: 200,000 :	----- :	75,000
(c) Territorial Guard	: 80,000 :	----- :	15,000

When the Permanent Army is expanded to war strength between 65,000 and 70,000 reservists must be incorporated in the Permanent Army which will leave about 110,000 trained reservists for other organizations.
About 300,000 trained or partially trained men could be at once available for service.

Federal powers over Components other than active army in peace and war.

Reserve of Army of the Line.

During mobilization in case of war or emergency, citizens who form part of the reserve are obliged to incorporate themselves in their respective units when so ordered by the Executive Power. When called in service, citizens enjoy all the rights and are subject to the same limitations as members of the permanent army during the entire period of the mobilization.
Reservists may be obliged to attend target practice annually according to the conditions established by the Federal Power.
In time of peace reserves are obliged when so called by the Executive Power to take part in two periods of maneuvers of a duration not longer than one month during their reservist period. Furthermore the Executive Power can call reserve officers and non-commissioned officers for two additional periods of a maximum of 15 days instruction during years when there are no other maneuvers.

National Guard.

Citizens who belong to the National Guard are obliged during the ten years which they belong to it to take part in 4 periods of instruction of not more than 15 days each when so ordered by

From:..... Report #3678 August 20, 1936.
M.A. Buenos Aires

6-2-36

11-2-36

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Subject: Mobilization of the Army.

The Executive Power. The Executive Power is vested in the President of the Republic, who is elected for a term of six years, and is re-elected for a second term. The President has the right to declare war, to make treaties, and to appoint and remove judges, ministers, and other high officials. The President also has the right to pardon and to grant amnesties.

Executive Power.

The Executive Power is vested in the President of the Republic, who is elected for a term of six years, and is re-elected for a second term. The President has the right to declare war, to make treaties, and to appoint and remove judges, ministers, and other high officials. The President also has the right to pardon and to grant amnesties.

Army.

The Reserve of the Army of the Line, the National Guard and the Territorial Guard are undisciplined, but the figures in the mobilization of war strength column are estimates of trained men or partially trained in each of the categories, who would be ready for immediate incorporation in armed organizations. The arms would have to be furnished to the forces as the only armed force in Argentina is the Permanent Army.

From: *R. W. D. S. S. S.* Report #3678
M.A. Buenos Aires

August 20, 1936.

2-2 Report

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ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishment - General

(a) Strength and Composition.

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Armed or Semi-Armed Forces considered immediately available for mobilization under Federal Authority in event of war.

	Actual	Strength
	in time of	war
	1928	
(a) <u>Army of the Line:</u>		
Active Army:		
Officers:	2,277	2,277
Non. Com. Officers,	7,062	7,062
Enlisted, cadets, etc/:		
Conscripts:	24,451	24,451
Reserves:		
Instructed:		147,396
Uninstructed:		576,997
(b) <u>National Guard:</u>		
Instructed:		121,852
Uninstructed:		459,514
(c) <u>Territorial Guard:</u>		
Instructed:		41,503
Uninstructed:		119,980
Grand Total:		1,501,012
(d) <u>Gendarmerie:</u>	271	
(e) <u>Federal Capital</u>		
1) Security Squadron	750	
2) Infantry Guard	600	
3) Fire Brigades	834	
4) Police	5,449	
(f) <u>Police of the National Territories:</u>	4,643	
(g) <u>Police of the Provinces:</u>	32,500	
(Includes Fire Brigades)		
(h) <u>Prison Guards:</u>	2,750	

NOTES: The maximum authorized peace strength depends on the annual budget. 5000 Enlisted and 12,000 Conscripts are the minimum number established by law.

The Officers above include retired officers on active duty.

From: L.A. Argentina. Report No. 3853. January 3rd, 1928

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishment - General

(a) Strength and Composition. (Cont'd)

(a) Number of conscripts in the foregoing table are those called for 1928. In the table of organization which follows 23,247 is used as that was the number incorporated in 1927

(b) and (c) - In accordance with the Constitution the National Guard in peace time and the Territorial Guard are under the authority of the Government of the Province for organization and training. The provinces have done absolutely nothing in this direction.

The National Guards should be called annually for four periods of instruction of 15 days each. The Territorial Guard can be called to service only in time of war.

d) - Should be considered a Unit of Cavalry of the Permanent Army. Its mobilization would be immediate.

(e) (f) (g) and (h) - All this personnel has some military instruction for they are in service though the practice is not very efficient. Almost all of them have done their military service as conscripts and have preference for enlistment in these forces when they leave the ranks of the army.

The Federal Government has authority over only the personnel of the Fire Brigade, Security Squadron, Infantry Guards and police of the Federal Capital and National Territories through the Minister of the Interior but has nothing to do with the same personnel of the provinces, for they depend on their respective Governors.

In general the greater part of the men employed in these services are Reserves and the rest National Guards or Territorial Guards so in case of mobilization they would be incorporated in their respective units unless exempted for police duty.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3853. January 3, 1928.

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishment - General

(b) Combat Efficiency and Value.Armament:

All old types held to Argentina's Army by the Germans. No anti-aircraft armament, no tanks, armored cars nor tractors. The old machine guns on hand have not been adapted for anti-aircraft fire.

Equipment:

Is in the same condition as the armament. Congress has appropriated \$100,000,000 gold and a purchasing mission has been abroad for over two years to buy armament and equipment. To date nothing new has been received except a few Avros and Dewoitine airplanes and some communication equipment.

The permanent Army consists of 9,339 officers, enlisted men and civilians and 24,451 (for 1928) conscripts. Their training is average, they are loyal and their morale is good. The conscripts are trained less than nine months. That training ranges from teaching 30% of them to read and write, to field manoeuvres. The time is too short to thoroughly accomplish the program, however the Argentine man adapts himself easily to military life and at the end of 9 months the result is a fairly well trained soldier. No opportunity has existed to observe the National Guard and Territorial Guard except approximately 4,000 reserves of the men who served in the Army in 1926 who were called for 30 days service in 1927. As they had been only nine months out of the Army they were not typical of the average National and Territorial guardsmen.

The Gendarmerie and police of the Federal Capital are fairly well trained, loyal and efficient. Special mention should be made of the "Escuadrón de Seguridad" This unit ranks well with the best cavalry regiment in the Army. It is an excellent organization.

The Provincial territorial police and jail guards have had little training and their combat efficiency is very low.

Of the neighboring countries Chile stands highest in combat efficiency and man for man is probably superior to Argentina. In a war however Argentina is far superior in man power and funds to buy armament and equipment. Brazil comes next. Man for man Brazil's average is well below Argentina. Brazil however has eight million white population and those of Rio Grande del Sud are of practically the same characteristics as the Argentines. Their combat efficiency due to internal strife is estimated as well below Argentina.

Brazil's equipment was renewed after the War, however it is believed mostly with old French material. Brazil's army

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3853. January 3, 1928

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Military Establishment - General
(b) Combat Efficiency and Value. (Cont'd)

is widely distributed and her officers have had little training in handling large numbers of troops in manoeuvres.

Next should be considered Uruguay. The personnel of Uruguay rates very high in courage and personal valor and many have had practical experience in the many civil strifes in that country. Their army as a whole is poorly equipped and not very well trained. Combat efficiency is well below the three countries mentioned before.

Bolivia and Paraguay's armies are very very low in Combat efficiency. The Bolivians are better armed and equipped and financially the country is more able to purchase supplies for the army. Only recently 21 German officers from Danzig have arrived to train her Army. Paraguay is very poor and her army is small and poorly equipped but on the other hand history shows them personally to be very brave and can stand many hardships.

Brazil appears to be the only country of which Argentina has any fear.

Sources: Organic Law of the Army (No. 4707)
Inspection of Arms & Equipment
Conversation with Army Officers.
History of Neighboring Countries.

W. H. Kilgus
From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3853. January 3rd, 1927